PULPIT SKETCHES.

THE JESUIT FATHERS AND THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

In the annals of the Roman Catholic Church It is recorded that Father Isaac Icques, a Jesuit, found his way to New-Amsterdam in 1644, while Kleft was Governor, holding services for the only two Catholics found in the colony. It is further written that forty years a ter three Jesuit Fathers established the first Catholic mission in New-York, building their cratery near Bowling Green. They were, however, driven away under penal statutes. Such was the imperilled begin-ping of a Church that now claims the spiritual care of 600,000 sous on Manhattan Island. Another Jesuit, Father Koniman, was the first administrator of the new doses of New-York, laid the corner-stone of old St. Patrick's Cathedral, and established an institution of Jearning on the site of the new Cathedral. In 1846 the Jesuits were invited by Bishop Hugnes to the charge of Fordham College, and one of their number, Pather Larkin, was commissioned the following year to build a church and found a colle e for the Jesuits in this city. He sta ted from For lham with fifty cents in his pocket, his sole capital for the undertaking, and this dwindled to five cents before he reached his lodgings in New-York. It is impossible even to glance at the stage of development, remaintle and eventful as they were, until we reach the year 1850, when Father Ryan is found at the head of a flourishing college, the present site pur-chased, and the corner stone of the first church solennly chased, and the corner stone of the first church solemnly laid. A stretch of about thirty years more and the work has so far outgrown its boundaries that a new and maxneficent church arises, adjoining the first. This new

edilice was dedicated last year. There is strong temptation to dwell at this point and There is strong temptation to dwell at this point and consider somewhat particularly the unione and admirable structure, which is unqualifiedly Roman-Basilican but structure, which is unqualifiedly Roman-Basilican but structure, and Jesut predilections lean strongly in this asticitle direction—while it frankly challenges in this asticitle direction—while it frankly challenges the claims and pretensions of Gothle act as an expression of religious reverence and symbolism. But its component of the following fractions as well as in the other dioceses, because it is not a theory that a great registrate at fact, and a real power. manding façade in native blue granite must be passed but a great ecclesiastical fact, and a real power, by with its sumptuous and exhibitanting interior, its by with its sumptuous and explanating interior, its some pre-eminently central cities are not cathedral cities, nor even Episcopal cities, yet Washington, for cose by Lamprecht, in the fluest spirit and execution of Munich work as to composition, drawlix and color treatment, constituting as they do a very gallery of impressive religious art; the long perspective of statued saints; the costly alters with their precious sculptures and the costly alters with their precious sculptures and alter where wearn and altered and Albany which is the political and adornments, showing that here, better than elsewhere tegislative, centre. You will soon have your great Catheon this side the Atiantic, can the student consider the draft here, and strong hands and generous gifts will upon this side the Atlantic, can be stored of structured art hold the Assistant Bishop in his undertaking it, when this church so finely represents. In fact there are two the time shall come. Meanwhile Albany not only needs

this cinrich so finely represents. In fact there are two churches—the lower, or crypt church, and the apper, or church proper. They have about the same area.

TWELVE THOUSAND WORSHIPPERS ON SUNDAY.

In these large churches masses succeed in alternation on Sundays, beginning at 5 a.m. and closing with the Grand High Mass at 11. During that thus ten masses are said, and, commonly, 12,000 worshippers have come and gone. Sodalities, societies, compline, vespers, considered and other daties crowd the remainder of the day until late evening. Every week day sky masses are said at the high altar in the lower charch, and every one of the twenty-five Jesuit fathers, who constitute the society, says mass each day clitter in the college chapel or at some one of the seventeen altars of the two churches. The pastoral work of the church is under the rare of six of the fathers, who are reinforced by sermons lectures, and conforchees from the others who fill the various professorships in the college under the direction of the Rector. These Fathers have besides the mistionary work and chaptanees for the Catholics in all the city and shands by the gibbet of every condemned Catholic. The College is regularly incorporated, gives the Sachelar's land and master's degrees, and between three and four hundred pupils are in the various classes. Randall's Islands. Yet another ininisters at the Tombs, and stands by the gibbet of every condemned Catholic. The College is regularly incorporated, gives the Bach-cion's and Master's degrees, and between three and four

and stands by the gibbet of every condemned Catholic. The College is regularly incorporated, gives the Bachclin's and Master's degrees, and between three and four hundred pupils are in the various classes.

The Rector has absolute control of both College and Church, and indeed of every think, person, and interest within the jurisdiction of the seceity. Every office of service and labor is filted by a lay brother—hadious, extons, attendants, mechanics—for there is a tailor, a shoemaker, and a gas filter in residence—cooks, domestics, are all lay-brothers. There is no pretence or affectation of reserve or secretiveners or furtiveness about the establishment.

Among the twenty five fathers, not one person in a hundred could point out the Rector, a retiring, half-shy gentleman who seems to observe nothing and to be lost mostly in his own reflections. One would not suspect that quiet, deterential manipulator of slides objecting the current of the capital of the State, in a manner commensurate with the character and strength of the Episcopal Claurch and so give ber the power to influence, and impress all conners to the capital. Mr. Brooks spoke warnly of what he knew and had seen of the work and influence of St. Agnes School for tirk, and of the work and interest in the content of the capital of the State, in a manner commensurate with the character and strength of the Episcopal Claurch and so give ber the power to influence, and impress all conners to the capital. Mr. Brooks spoke warnly of what he knew and had seen of the work and influence of St. Agnes School for tirk, and of the work and influence of St. Agnes School for tirk, and of the work and influence of St. Agnes School for tirk, and of the work and influence of St. Agnes School for tirk, and of the work and influence of St. Agnes School for tirk, and of the work and influence of St. Agnes School for tirk, and of the work and influence of St. Agnes School for tirk, and of the work of the Calmeh and seen of the Calmeh and seen of the capital of the State, in repulsive. There is clearly a time to lauch, and refreshment is not an empty word. But the pace and spirit of ment is not an empty—word. But the pace and spirit of
work is wonderful, and the place fairly mans under its
multiplied and incessant activities. Anomalies and
paradoxe bewilder the observer. These men are strong,
positive characters. All are completely and dediberately
educated. Most of them clearly have known conditors of independency leisure, entiture and reducement. tions of independence, leisure, entire and refinement. There are no soured visages, no misanthropes nor social eccentries here. Many have brought generous fortune free gifts to the Society. All have brought absolute self-absegation, and laid aside all will, choice and self-seeking. Not one of them has proprietary right in anything, even his wardrobe. One asks and receives permission to go to the barber. Nothing is fixed or

ABSOLUTE DEVOTION TO AN IDEAL

The Society holds every soul of them ready to start anywhere and do any lawful bidding at the motion of the Provincial. No man dreams of the probability or bare floors and spareness everywhere. The furnishings and appointments of a father's room, aside from a mand-ful of books, would hardly bring ten dollars at suction. Yet there is no triction nor visible weariness. They Yet there is no friend hope of an army who, having burned the bridges and left their impedimenta at the rear, push on cheerily to close with the foc at the front. Yet private relations discover the fluc individualities, rare thetes, exquisite accomplishments, keen wisdom, gentle humor, kindly charity among them. These men have lest everything as men put it, yet fusist on seeming to have everything. They seem, to the common ob server, riveted in hopeless bondage, yet there is the buoyancy and freedem of the upper air in their speech and behavior. There is no eringing nor sheer sorvility. a transcendent freedom.

It seems not impertinent to consider as well as to observe these twenty-five men who appear to have got rid of all will. Yet might it not be that ence man's will m the surrender was carriched and augmented to the twenty-lifth power, as the mathematician would put it: and that a body or corpus with twenty-five vigorous. enlightened wills stranded and annealed as one greinto greater potency; so that each man easting his own will into the treasury found bimself coriched in a joint proprietorship of twenty five other wills ? At any rate these fathers believe and act as if they had found the which offends and repels every predisposition of man and society. Poverty, chastity obedience, are galling, insufferable shackles to the average life. Yet these me gather about them lovingly and proudly the insignia of their bonds as if they are better than coronation robes. It may be there is some bint here concerning the mys tery of the " Society " as a social force, when only 10,000 men, under these bonds, find themselves pitted against

HOW A BROTHER 18 PDUCATED.

Neophytes and candidates are received as early as seventeen. Two years are passed in the novitiate-a period of searching, chastening and meditation; and at this doorevery candidate must knock, high or low, rich or poor, are successful priests, bishops and cardinals even, have forsaken powers and dignities and passed through the novithate into the "Society." These passed nevices then me scholastics, and wear the habit of the Order. They give two years to rhetorie, three more to philosopay or metaphysics, logic, etc., and then five years must be given to teaching. After this four years more are devoted to incology, and then, and not till then, is the brother presented for priest's orders-fourteen years after he is admitted to the novitiate. These conditions of course change when men enter the navitiate from the secular priesthood. But the Jesuit is as yet but a fledghng. After having ministered a proper time in boly orders, he must serve what is called his "Tertianship, wafen means that he descends to the novitiate again and passes a year in its huministions and sharp discipline. After tale remelting in the crucibic the brother becomes wholly affinated with the Society, and is known se a professed brot.er. The practical policy of the Society seems to be spiritualized common sense. The Somety chooses, Winnews, makes its men, and then takes

care that each one is set to do that waten he can best do. The preaching on a recent Sunday was bold, brave, imperative, complete in logical power, and charged with the individuality of the prescue s. It was noticeably quickened with Scripture, through and through; then and kindling, and yet again a very storm of dissection enstaught in which was found no sting or gali of malice w partisan hate. The ideal of religious teaching and

living seemed boldly sketched from the Sermon on the Mount, centred by an almost realistic, objective concep-tion of the Saviour and Lord of men, verily abiding and dwelling among them.

MONEY NEEDED FOR A CATHEDRAL. BISHOP DOANE'S APPEAL FOR HIS DIOCESE.

SPECIAL REASONS FOR A BUILDING AT ALBANY THE MONEY ALREADY SUBSCRIBED. A meeting in the interest of the new Cathedral building for the Episcopal Diocese of Albany, called by Hamilton Fish, Elbridge T. Gerry, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Woodbury G. Laugden and other contributors to the building fund, was held last week at the house of T. B. Coldington, No. 421 Fifth-ave. The meeting, although not large, gave evidence of the interest felt by many members of the Episcopal Church in this city in the building of the Cathedral.

Bishop Doane reminded the gentlemen present that they were all members of the same communion, in the same State that the Episcopal Church made prominent its estimate of the Episcopate by putting the word into its modern distinctive name; and that the Episcopate was recently by many thoughtful Christian people of other religious bodies as a valuable element in the interest of many and concentrated strength. "The influence of every centre is two-fold," he continued, "to radiate to the circumference, and to absorb from it, to diffuse power and to gather up force. This has been recognized for centuries in the Cathedral idea and institutions—the seat of Bishop Doane reminded the gentlemen present eye to see that in a very few years every Bishop's city will have its cathedral. It has come late in America, because of the delays and difficulties in securing the Episco-

procure public notice of the meeting to counsel and en-courage the Bishop to continue his efforts to secure fur

SOME ORIENTAL SILKS.

The exhibition of Chinese and Japanese silks at the American Art Gallery is as felicitous an illustration of the resources of Oriental art as any of the notable possibility of personal gain or advancement. There are exhibitions of Chinese percelains and Japanese caries for which we have been indebted to Mesers. Futton, Robertson and Kirby. There are palace hangings, curcains, portieres, Damio and Mandarin robes of colors as man vellous for their delicacy as for their richness, decorated with embroideries in gold, silver and silk, of designs which give free play to the fertile and ingenious Oriental fancy. The rare fabries with which the gallery is filled form magnificent combinations of color, inspiringly andscious, or of a fascinating subtlety. Shades of red and bine intermingled with beautiful yellows, bangings fairly iridescent, curtains like cloisonne enamel, and robes which King Solemon might have envied, form a series of glowing and splendid color schemes. The exuberance of invention, some of the most profuse which They walk, talk and a tlike men who have entered into show landscapes and unimals belonging perhaps to the strical properties, while others consisting of heraldic signs were once worn by mandarins, and others still portray the flight of the swallow over the sea, the carp mounting the current of the river, the chrysanthemum pine tree or stork. Several of the larger pieces, curtains portieres or what not, show designs woven in the style of the Gobelin tapastries. But both M. Alfred Darcel and M. Gense speak of these tapestries not as merely present ing a resemblance to those of Gobelin, but as being essentially Gobelin tapestries "of extremely careful execution." Says M. Gonse "Have the processes been imported by the Portugese or by the Hollanders in "The Japanese assure me that the origin of these tapestries is Chinese. All that I know is that they were made in Kiote, at the end of the six

teenth century."

The silks of Chinese origin in this exhibition are, as a The alike of Chinese orieth in this exhibition are, as a rule, more profusely embroidered than the Japanese studie. Remembering that silk manufacture in China has ranked next in importance to the production of rice for over 4,000 years, we mi. It expect to find the Chinese fabrics here far supernor to those of Japan. But there will be many to prefer the splendid products of Japanese looms. Most of the Chinese aliks here are at triouted to the Keen-hung period in the last century, and those from Japan are probably coeval with them, although there are doubtless many pieces woven in this century, and at a comparatively recent date. There is no fault to be found with their royal coloring, and we can readily accept the assurance of these fabrics, nor with their royal coloring, and we can readily accept the assurance of the chindren that noding like this array of Orienta fabrics has been seen before in New York. M. Gonse explains in part why we are obliged to tarn to the Orient for such magnificent examples, when he ways:

"One can easily conceive the part that silken stuffs play with a people who have always had a passion for sumptions vestiments and macountry where the first material is acundant and of supernor quanty. Since the sixteenth century the renown of Japanese sinks has reached even to Europe. Court robes were among the presents brought by the Grand Embrasy of 1584. At that the Japan has nothing to learn in the art of weaving; it was in full possession of the technical means. It is not conottin that the processes of sick manuacture were imported from China. . The surgry of the armeter accept was extreme, and the luxury par excellence was that of silken robes."

KNOWING LITTLE OF THE DYNAMITEURS.

The Bremen steamship Donau, which, on her last trip to Europe, took out Edward bolton, Henry Bowards, G. A. Liscomb, J. W. Jenkins, W. T. Greene William C. Waiker, Thomas Adamson, John Hays and Edward afars lale, the men su posted by the English Government as being dynamiteurs, arrived yesterony. The purper said that all the men mentioned left the only at Southampton. They tried to get him to change their tickets for Bremen to others for London, but he refused to do it. It was strange, he thought, that so many men left the salp at Southampton with thekes to Bremen. The steerage steward said that he remembered william C. Walker. He was young and of medium height, the light hair and heard. He also remembered Thomas Adamson, a small, dark complexioned man who had a wife and two small children with him.

PATERSON SILK MILLS.

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.

-STRIKE OF RIBBON WEAVERS. The recent strike of the silk ribbon weavers in Paterson, N. J., has directed much public attention to "The Lyons of America." There is a general idea that Paterson is the seat of extensive silk manufactures, but few people realize how the slik industry overshadows every other factor in Pater-son's importance, and how in turn Paterson surpasses every other city in the extent of its operations in this branch of textile production. It is not to be appropriate to the control of the control of the supposed between the control of the to be supposed, however, that nothing is done in Paterson besides the making of silk goods. It is a manufacturing city of considerable prominence in other respects, and its industries are not insignificant. Locomotive making, at present somewhat depressed, in its palmy days-which Paterson people will not admit are gone forever-gave work to 3,200 men, and showed an annual product of \$7,000,000. A large rolling mill, from works. several machine shops, an immense flax-spinning mill two shirt factories, and many other manufacturing estab habiteness are among its industries. But silk overtops all, and the paralysis of that industry would be almost an inevitable rain to the city, which, however, looks much further back than the establishment of the silk manufacture for the founding of its manufacturing prosperity. King Cotton was reigning there once, and in those days Paterson was to the rest of the country in cotton-spinning almost what she new is in silk-making. For in 1845 the city led all others in the Middle States in the cotton manufacture, and was outranked in the Nation only by Lowell. The cotton industry has never wholly disappeared from Paterson and still flourishes to some extent, but its progress has not kept pace with that of the country's development. and it has long since been crowded to the wall by its more gally rubed sister. The city owes its foundation as a manufacturing place to its almost unequalled water power in the days before steam had decreed that the hum of machinery need not always be mingled with the vote of a brawling stream.

THE PLEST OF PATERSON MILLS. Alexander Hamilton and this associates, who formed "The Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures"still the autocrat of the Passaic River's flow above the greatfalls-found in 1792 ten dwellings and a church on the site of the busy city of to-day with its 60,000 in habitants. Cotton mill followed cotton mill in rapid succession, and at the birth of the silk industry a thriving manufacturing town was ready for its growth and triumphs. John Ryle, still a silk manufacturer in Paterson has been generally regarded as the pioneer in the business in that city. But Mr. Ryle's earliest ventures in making slik in America had been in Massachusetts, and some thus before he went to Paterson an attempt had been made to run a plant of silk machinery there which a brother of Samuel Colt, of pistol fame, had brought from abroad about 1838. In 1840 Mr. Ryle and George W. Murray bought this machinery, rusty from disuse, and six years later Ryle bought Murray's interest in the mill. Other planeers were James Walthall and John C. Benson, and in 1855. Hamil & Booth, still a leading name in the trade, began business. Two years from that time statistics show that four factories were making silk in Paterson. In 1860 the report was still four factories, which in 1866 had grown to twelve, with 2,000 operatives; in 1873, twenty-five factories and 4,000 operatives; and in 1876, thirty-two factories and 8,000 meratives. But it was in the four or five years fellow ing the Centennial year that the silk manufacture made its most gigantic strates. Trumbull's "Industrial Pater son" gave the status of the industry in Paterson at the close of 1691. There were ninely-three separate factories engaged in "silk manufacture," inchaling all the varied processes (except dycing), employing 13,000 operatives, paying \$5,300,000 annually n wages, and turning out \$16,000,000 in value of annual product. Sik-dyeing, in addition to this, employed 975 men in ten establishments, who received \$625,000 anmually in wages. Sixteen firms were making silk manufacturers' supplies. The recapitulation of firms and cor perations in the silk manufacture and its dependencies in Paterson in 1881 was: 120 concerns, employing 14,000 persons, paying \$6,000,000 in annual wages and, producng \$16,600,000 in gross value of goods in the year.

In the report of the ecusus of 1880, William C. Wyckoff, ecretary of the Silk Association of America, had a monograph on the silk industry, and gave some statistics which showed that the rank Paterson occupied justly en-titled it to be called "The Lyons of America." The figures he gave were for Passale County; but Passale County is Paterson as far as the slik manufacture is concerned. The figures used in this comparison were somewhat under the estimates by Frambull, but in the census The figures more the estimates to Fromtonia, but he the canonic tables the classification mixing the first insurance. The choical attraction outside the classification of the catalithmouts usually recorded as site footone, which make goods composed of a uniture of silk and cylton, are not put down with the silk manufacturing establishments. There were then SSI silk factories in the Union, cightly-two of which 85,660, one of capital invested in this manufacture, of which 85,660, one of capital invested in this manufacture, of which 85,660, and stily-00,000 at in Paterson. The gross annual product of finished goods was \$40,000,000 and stily-00,000 of table with this industry, and in table comparison to the states, in gross vature of manufactured silk products which were the passes to the states, in gross vature of manufactured silk products which were the passes of the states, in gross vature of manufactured silk products which were the passes of the passes of the states, in gross vature of manufactured silk products which were the passes of the passes tables the classification "mixed textiles" has a note:
"see silk "-implying that some of the establishments
usually regarded as silk factories, which make goods composed of a mixture of silk and cutton, are not put down

best paid class of textile operatives in the world. Three dollars a day are easily earned; \$3 50 are the wages of hundreds; and some of the best bands take out a semimentaly pay envelope that would be the envy of many a head clerk in a large store. "It was the most foolish thing I ever heard of," said a leading manufacturer to a TRIBUNE reporter the other day. "I was watering the parade of the strikers from the window of my mill, and saw a man in the ranks whose face I remembered well. He used to be in my mill and was con sidered my best hand. He took out in one payment of two weeks \$50, and admitted that be could, if he had chosen, got out another 'cut,' which would have made his two weeks's sures \$100. And then they chose such a strange time to strike, when the trade was bad and manufacturers were getting about almety-nine cents on z dellar of out 1,v."

time to strike, when the trade was bad and manufacturers were getting about aberty-one cents on a delar of out lay."

Emissaries from the ribon-weavers of New-York started the strike. They had been out, some of them, sixteen weeks, and at last succeeded in persuading the Paterson weavers to join them. The first committee of the Paterson strikers, who presented the original demand upon the manufacturers for a uniform rate of wares amounting in some cases to an increase, but in others to a decrease, as actual strike for lower wages—consisted of three men who were not weavers at all. Two were German publicans of the Jasus Schwab style; the other was a newed-caler, and all were rabid Socialists, conspicuous at the meetings where John Most preached the gospel of anarchy. A large proportion of the weavers are English; others are German, wass and French. Some of them are falmed with socialism or anarchism. After several weeks of wrangling, during which calcide presented chaomic schedules of wages only to have them rejected, the weavers concluded to give in and go back to work on the best terms they could get. But their employers, which had taken a lesson from their laborers and organized an association of ribbon manufacturers, were trying to perfect arrangements to break up the strike, not only in Paterson, but in New-York, For various reasons they were not ready to take all the strikers back. The strike was partially revived, and there was some interierchee with the weavers at work, but the discoverly weavers were arrested and fined, and the strike was ended about a week ago. The atrikers went to the mills asking for work and imposing no conditions. Many sooms had been taken with the yeared to discharge the new non. One phase of the strike is seen in the number involuntarily thrown out of work. There were promony 700 weavers on ribbon looms in Paterson before the arrike. Each had seven or cight work army did were nother persons thrown out of work against their will.

The many processes through which sills passes from

to 4,000 other persons throws out of work against their will.

The many processes through which silk passes from the "raw" state to become a finished product make this industry interesting in the nomoer and variety of the occupations involved. There are the raw silk winder, cleanor, doubler, spinner and twister; the soft silk doubler, winder, sponder and warper; the quiller and beam winder, the operator on lace modeline or bridd machine, and many obserts to say nothing of the neather and the area mong the occupations when the speworks. These are among the occupations when the streets of Paterson on hobinays with a geriously contrasted crowd of varien nationalities, and make the air vocal with the tougues of malf Europe. The recent mass-meetings of stricture was a substance of malfor translated into two languages, besides the original one, before a vace was taken. Not only all nadonalities, but all egges and buts actes, make up the 12,000 or 14,000 people whose daily bread is won in the various branches of this manufacture.

Whole families may be found in one mill. The father waves; the mother winds or twists; the half-grown children find employment in some process or other of the 'throwing," or preparing the threads into train or organine as the case may be, for the loom. Often a man engaged in some other industry has the able-hodied members of his household in the silk mills. During the great financial do ression that laid the locomotive industry nearly prostrate a locade ago, many men sat at home or at the public-house in enforced idleness while their wives and daughters in the busy silk-mills carned the money which supported the family.

WHAT THE MANUFACTURERS SAY. THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH PASSAIC COUNTY EXCELS

WHAT THE MANUPACTURERS SAY. " What is the general condition of the silk-manufacturing business ?" William Strange was recently asked. The condition is bad," he sael. " In broad goods there is almost nothing doing. In ribbons there is a better trade, especially in plain satin and gros-grains. In figured goods there is nothing done. And in the ribbons that we are making there is no profit. The strike helped matters a little by foreing a stoppage of production. Dealers had stocks on hand for three months at least. But then too, our manufacturers have lost some orders, because we saw the strike coming and did not know how long it would last; and we could not give dealers positive dates for delivery, and the orders went to the other side, and the goods after awhile will be on our market. When the strike came it took away from me the responsibility of shutting down. I had been contemplating it, but the strikers took it out of my hands and at the same time helped matters by diminishing production. In handlerchiefs I don't make thembusiness is fair, for the dull season; the tail is the season for them. But there is no money in them. I think the Western floods have hurt general business, and people have no money to buy silks.

Another loading manufacturer expressed similar views. He said that prices were below the profit line in those branches in which there was any demand. He was beginn however, that the times would soon mend, and said that figured goods hat out had their day by any means. "The raw silk market," he added, "shows an upward tendency everywhere. It is stronger in Italy, in China there has been some disease and only half a crop. With raw silk rising and prices for our products where they are, it is close calculating with us just now." figured goods there is nothing done. And in the rib-

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

EPICURES WHO HUNT FOR DAINTIES-"BOR" VEAL STRAWBERRIES AT A DOLLAR A BOX.

Housekeepers bent on supplying the family tables. fathers of families intent on the same necessary errand, restaurant and hotel keepers and pursers of ocean steamships form the bulk of the travel that drifts daily through the clean passageways of the new Fulton Market. Among these crowds, however, there are probably a half-hundred keen-eye there are probably a half-hundred fathers of families intent on the same necessary thorough examination of what the market contains, whose occupations are different from those men tioned. They are epicures in search of dainties and tidbits that escape the notice of the average purchaser. Theirs are familiar faces to the marketmen They must have the best of everything or nothing at all. The Long Island clams that are heaped upon the "sen-girt shores" in windrows by the spring tides are passed by in silence by these gourmands. They do not eat "skimmers," they tell the clamellers. They turn away from the Oregon salmon which are now arriving at the rate of 2,000 pounds a day, for it is "dog" salmon and inferior in flavor to the salmon of the Atlantic coast. This "dog" salmon brings 40 cents a pound when sold by the

These fastidious persons at present are selecting hard crabs at \$5 a hundred, diamond-back terrapin at \$10 a dozen. Long Island smelts at 25 cents a pound, and whitebait at 50 cents a pound. They can also get shad from the James River for 50 cents and \$1 each, white halibut 25 cents a pound, scollops \$3 a gallon, and Newfoundland turbot and live lobsters at 18 cents a pound. These prices are high, for the kinds of fish are searce. Mexican pompano cost 75 cents, Spanish mackerel 35 cents, and black bass from Northern streams 25 cents a pound. Oressed cels are worth 20 cents, and codish 8

black bass from Northern streams 25 cents a pound. Dressed cels are worth 20 cents, and codfish 8 and 15 cents a pound. Crayfish are \$3.50 a handred, shrimp and prawns \$1.50 a gallon, and soft crabs \$1.50 a dozen. Mr. Blackford has in his tank two live lobsters of nonsani size caught in the deep water. They weigh fully eighteen pounds each.

There was a slight show of vigilance on the part of the meat inspectors during the week, and some "both" veal was seized in the neighborhood of Sixtieth-st. If the inspectors had seized nearly one-half of the veal within the last two weeks that has been exposed for sale in large quantity in Washington Market they would have destroyed much "hob" yeal. It is a shame that much of the calfment in Washington Market now is allowed to be sold in the city. "Bob" yeal is sold at almost any price.

price.

Trade is dull among beef and muiton dealers at present. Western-dressed beef is said to be injuring their business. The chief attraction outside of the fish markets lies in the prices and stock of the vegetable men. Florida tomatoes of good quality can

FINGER NAILS CAMEOED, PRICE

\$25 AND UPWARD. The above curious sign, hanging in a parior window of a small house on a street not a hundred miles from the a small house on a street not a hundred miles from the corner of Broad and Walnut, attracted the attention of Record representative yesterday afternoon, and ascending the marble stops he rang the bell. A small colored boy, and in a characteristic livery, and the front of whose caket was almost concealed behind several dozen brass buttons, opened the door.

"I want to see the finger-nail man. Is he in I' questioned the scribe.

buttons, opened the door.

"I want to see the finger-nail man. Is he in I' questioned the scribe.

"Yes, sah. Step this way, sah," and the sable juvenile led the way, into a small parlor, in which were scated two very pretty young ladies and a blonde dude; the former together, the latter off in a corner by himself.

"Take a seat, sah," continued the boy, pushing forth a chair, and then vanishing through the door, which he closed behind blon.

After an interval of five minutes, during which the reporter got interested in an article in a copy of The After an interval of five minutes, during which the respective post interested in an article in a copy of The After an interval of the minutes, during which the respective for interested in an article in a copy of The After an interval of the minutes, during which the respective for interested in an article in a copy of The After an interval of the rear parlor opened and a modest-looking young woman came out. She handed a small package to the young ladies, who at once went away, and the blonde dude then stepped forward.

"Aw, Miss Jones, I'm awailly sorry, but I cawn't come to-morrow mawning; must go to New-York, you know."

Miss Jones aconiesced in the change of time, and the blonde dude departed.

"I was attracted by the sign in your window. May I ask what it means i" asked the reporter.

"Certainly, sir," was the smilling reply; "it means just what it says—finger-mails camecoei; that is to say, I will cent a cameco on ether of your thumb-mails, portraite, initials or a crest, just as you choose to have it."

"Is that not somethin; new !"

"It is the very latest idea from Parts, and I am the only manicure in this country who can do it. I studied it for six months there, and only came home about two

"It is the very latest idea from Paris, and I am the only manicure in this country who can do it. I studied it for six months there, and only came home about two months ago; out I don't think Pailadelphia is up to the cameo idea yet. I have only had three customers for that sort of work. I think I will take an office in New-York. I would, no donot, do mucu better over there."

"Usecus to be an expensive inxury."

"Well, yes, it is so. To cut a good portrait head on your thumb nail and then finish it properly I would have to charg. S. 0; but I could do a crest or a monogram for \$40 or \$50, or even \$25, as I say ou the sl.n."

"What sort of designs have your customers here chosen!"

"All portraits. Two were your many sixty.

"What so't of designs have your customers techosen?"

"All portraits. Two were young men who were engaged and wanted their flancees' portraits done, and the other was a young married only who and her husband's picture cut. She said it was for his birthday present."

THE CRUELTY OF FATE.-There are some peopee whose said fate it is always to be driven into assuming an attitude of self-defence by the natural perversity of circumstances. To that unhappy class belonged the guitleman of Virginia City, who prefered his last homicide (the victim had wantonly refused an avitation to drink) with the patiente exchamation, "Great Scotti and I kill a man every time I come to Carson I"—[Boston Pilot.

A VERY MILD WORD .- Some one has discov-A VERY MILLO WORD.—Some one has discovered that "Good" is a caring, meaning "My Lord," and was used by Ellot in his Indian Rible. Mr. El of is to be commended for not using a stronger explotive while engaged on that work. If anything is calculated to make a man hiddige in swear words, it is writing a book in the Indian language—cape taily when he is confronted by a barbed-wire sort of word with a mansard roof, bay whidows and plazza front and back. "Gosh" is a very mild word to use under such sofreumstances.—[Norristown Herald.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. MARCH 15, 1884. THE GENERAL LIST.

	TH	E OURS	YE.HA.	P PIS	E.			and
Name.	Actual vales.				Closing prices.		Shares	da
	Op'n.	H'g't.	Low't	Pinal.	Bid.	Ask'd	Sobil.	wer
an Pacific	5414	5474	54%	54%	54%	54 'a	200	ben
an Southern	54	54%		54%	Billy.	54	550	wer
ent of N J	89	89	89	89	N140.	891		2 12 2 5 L 17 TC
en Pacific	591a				59	691a	4.435	sols
& Alton	136	136	136	1.16	135%	13034	116	ville
Me & N W	1195	118%	1413	1175	1174	117%	6,4.10	10-7
M & St P	92%	92 4	1912	241%	914	142	39,700	Nas
MASIP SIPMAO	302	30%		30%	30%		100	St.
do pref		932	931	93%	931		300	A PERSON OF
Bur & Q	1231	124	1234	12334		124	400	Wis
RI & Pac		1924		1224	1214	122	1,520	95%
eve & Plits.		138	138	138			23	
CC& I	4159.34	6112.49	881,	History	68%	69	800	ver
LAW	128%	120	1277	1284	1285	128%	29,000	at
& H. Canal	108%	1084	108%	108%	1016	1085	100	03747
& Rio ()	184	144	194	1866	184	18%	1,800	fron
Ten V & Ga	6.5	84		63.30	710	7.14		100000000
T. Vad G Dr.	122%	17.70	12%		1:34	1234	100	sion
een Hay	67.	7.58	617m	- 1	64	7.1	300	pro
Cen L.d L's.	1815	131%	1314	1314	131	131 %	100	
Cen L.d L's.	84.16	841	81.4	104	100	17	300	men
B. & W	1634	10:14	102%	1020	1024	102%	5,500	and
ke Shore		71414	78	78%	77%	783	850	and
ng Island	48%	485			48%	484	2,700	11/00/05/07
in Com.		552	883	02.74	5:13	50	100	T
in Beach	2212	23	2:14	2.1	224	24	320	Line and the
tropolitan	93	93	93	93	93	954	288	sho
K. & T	20%	21%	20%	2134	21%	21.5	4,500	tant
, Pacific	\$81 ho	921	91 4	11 34	211 32	91%	3.610	1500000
erria e Sa	126	126	125	125	125	120 %	80	300
Y. Cent	1194	1192	118%	411771111			13,050	at t
o ex-div	74.0	116%	116	116%	1164	1164	The state of the s	E 1010/200000
C & St. L.	11.74	916	ti-Te	10 tm	87a 234	2304	11,124	ther
LE&W.	24	24%	28 5	23%	1912	10	300	it is
YANH	13%	122,	124	13%	180	183	7.1	
YENH	180	150	180	4674	46 le	46%	1,813	expa
Y & N H orth Pac pfd Y I & V no Contral.	00.0	4/17		924	911	92	5	the
to Contract	17.00	234	20	204	217	- 8	100	1000000
t & N	9630	87	95	8.5	85%	87	510	not
egon Trans	20 w	207		20	1117.	20	21,700	amo
Dar E.		164	10.5	1654	16 (16%	1,400	11 TO NO. 10 TO NO.
D& Read	5474	585	58	58%	584	35%	3,050	othe
Ft W & Chie.	131140	133 4	1334	13/42	133	134	100	mad
Car Co.	169	2 (1959	109	100	199	109%	100	
& W P	Bally	188.5	2812	29.49	2854	2545	1,200	renc
ch & Pitts	1384	14	1354	1374	13%	14	1,500	300
W & Og P M & M	44.4	22	22	22	22	24	100	300
PM&M	045	05	915	95	dia.	2014	5.911	gan
xan & Pan	19%	20%	10%	20%	2014	77 14	14.037	PROCESSO
don Pac	78	782	7774	775	6 6 TM	5 4 4	A # 1717 F	\$4.5

Sales for the day

- 91% seller 4 days.

GOVERNMENTS.

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.						
Ten Comp Bonds	NYWE& Bufflat	Rome Wat'n & Og				
17,00050	23,000 57 h	ex o a				
10.000 49	500,000	10,000 7312				
5,000 50 Buff N Y & Phil 1st	110,000 574	10,000 73 ¹ 2 1,000 74 5				
Ruff N V & Phil lat	1865 (100) 17.56	1.000				
50 DOM: 10000	10.000 0.7 %	Home Wat'n & Og				
CREPM & OCOn	55.000	income				
C St P M & O Con 6,000 1125	180,00058	10,000,40				
Canada South'n 1at	195,000 58%	1.000 42%				
ameron/cest	215 000 074	St L & I M 5s				
7 000 992	10,000 0 57 %	5,000 7639				
7,000 99% 2,000 99% Cedar F & M 1st	115,00058	Shenandeah Val				
Coder P & M Int	215,000 584	150				
2,000 117 ½ 4,000 117	130,000,584	2,000 111				
1 117	45.000	getta trafar				
Cleveland & Toledo	95,000 57%	10,000 825 81 L Kan C & Nor				
S.F.	40,000 7%	St L Kan C & Nor				
1.000 104	60,00058	Omana div 1st				
Ches & Ohlo Cur'cy	40,000581e	1.000				
5.000 51 4	25,000 5814	1,000 112 10,000 113				
0.000	51,000 35%	Tex Pac Inc L Gts				
10,000 515 Den & Blott Wn 1st	90,000 58%	3,000497#				
Den & Bloth will rat	60,000 58%	39,00050				
3,000 66 %	00,000	20, 00504				
3,000	60,000 5-24	6,000 504				
ETVAGOS	17,000 6 2 3	5,000 bdo 50%				
1.000 74%	10,00058 %	5,000 .000 .00%				
2,000	110,000	1,0005034 5,000503				
3,000	9.000 5814	1,000 61				
Ft With & Den 1st	99,000 58%	-th () ()				
4,000 684	11,000	25,0 050%				
16,000 68 3	10,000	1,000504				
3,000 68%	250.0 M 57% 5,000 810 57%	Texas Pac 1st				
77 (16.11)	5,000 EIO 0704	H G div				
9.000 687	5 0000 0.4.16	8,0007234				
2.000	R5-000	Winoma & St P 1st				
20,00070 H & st J 7s conv	50,000 581s	4.000 167%				
H .t at J 74 couv	25,000574 5,000576	6,000107% 1,000 2d 122%				
10.000 1104	5,000 9: %	201				
10.000 110%		1,000 122%				
Internat'l comp 64		Wahash gen mig 64				
1.000 84	10,000 57%	10.0 0 50 2				
1.000 85	25 000	10,0 0 65 ½ C & N S F deb 58 12,000 96 ¼ Col Hock V & T 1st				
1.644461	100,0 0 58%	1 2,43 83				
1.000 80	148,000557e	COLHOCK V & TISE				
Kansas Pacific 6a	9 (10)	20,000 80				
Dep div ass'utd	N V Lako E & W n	Ches & Ohio lat				
3,000 110	New 2d Consol	Serice B				
Kan Pac let con	1.000 914	3,000 1025 CRIF&Nlet 3,000 95				
5,000 99	15,000 91	CRIF&N let				
Keok & Des M 1st	A 0000 9134	3,00095				
1,000 1004	1,00091%					
1,000	20,000 914	1,000 8:39				
1,000 N O'1 M 68	A ST PORCE IN ACUE	2,00085				
6,000 94	1st fand coup 78 3,000 1284	2,00085 5,000834				
5 0000 04%	3.000 1984	th Bur & Q deb 54				
5,000 (143 ₄ 1,000 943 ₈	N Y Ch & St L lst	20,0009636				
1,000 94	1.000	1.000957a				
1,000 95%	1.000 105%	Mo Kan & Ter 24				
14,000 941	NY Ch & St L 2d	5,000				
1,000	5,000 97	5,00070% 5,00070%				
Circle N A & C lat	5.000 87	10,000				

SATURDAY, March 15-P. M.

The opening of to-day's stock market furnished a strong contrast with the character of yesterday's closing operations, which we quoted as "noisy and excited." There was less than the usual amount of noise and no excitement this morning when the chairman's gavel fell, which is the signal for the beginning of business. The whole market opened weak at figures fractions below last evening's closing prices. The subsequent dealings developed nothing more than the trading of boardroom operators for small profits or losses. Yet it was noticeable that at a certain point below the opening prices there was a support sufficient to heck any disposition there might have been to make a marked and significant depresssion in values. Of course Central and Hudson stock was looked to as the guiding star of the day's operations; it opened down 4 per cent at 11919, and after frequent fluctuations between that and 1181s and later ex dividend between 1163s and 116, it closed at 1164, 112 per cent below yesterday's closing tigure. In the loan market the stock early commanded a premium of 1s per cent, but before delivery hour the stock was offered at the same price cash as it was regular. St. Paul led the market in amount of transactions, but its fluctuations were confined between 92%, the opening price, and 9134, the closing figure. Union Pacific had more fluctuations within 1 per cent than other stocks, but its closing figure of 77% is 12 lower than last evening's bidding price. Nearly everything on the list closed at about the lowest figures of the day, but steady at the decline; Pacific Mail is an exception, closing at 535s, or within 1s of its highest this year, The dealings in Government bonds were confined to sale of 412s (\$90,000), but the market was strong;

bids were advanced 3s for the 3s and 1s for the 11gs. Aunexed are the closing quotations:

Bill Asker!

U.S. 1981391, rev. 1134, 1139, U.S. cur. de 1890, 131

U.S. 4 981391, rev. 1134, 1139, U.S. cur. de 1890, 131

U.S. 4 91371, rev. 1274, 173

U.S. 4 91377, rev. 1274, 173

U.S. 4 91377, co.l. 1234, 131

U.S. 5 91377, co.l. 1235, 133

In State bonds the feature was the sales of Tennessee compromise at an advance of 1 per cent to 50; there were no other transactions, but quotations were firm. There were no sales of city bank stocks.

Despite the character of the share market there was a continued good demand for small lots of good railroad bonds and a general tendency toward a hardening of values. The West Shore and Buffalo hirst gold 5s, however, were the special feature of the dealings: the transactions amounted to

\$9,300,000 and the price rose from 5612 to 5824, and after a reaction to 57%, it closed at 58%. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consol 5s were up 1 per cent to 74, Missouri, Kansas and Texas general 5s were strong at 701s. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consol 5s were steady at 7414. Canaonthern first 5s were strong at 994 and the d 5s at 834. Northwestern debenture 5e up 18 at 9614, and Burlington and Quiney dere 5s were firm at 961s. Erie second consols ly higher at 9112. Central of New-Jersey convere, 12 higher at 118. Richmond and Danfirsts were up 58 at 9612. Louisville and ille general mortgages were 12 higher at 9412 aul consul 7s were strong at 12414 and firsts nsm and Minnesota division 5s were up 3s at Wabash general 6s were off 34 at 6512. Dend Rio Grande and Western firsts were strong 1926614. Texas and Pacific incomes rose 497s to 51@5012, and firsts. Rio Grande diviwere off 3s at 723s. Northern Pacific firsts imd 5s per cent to 101, and Oregon and Improvefirsts were up 1 per cent at 80r New-Orleans acific firsts sold at 8412 286, and Fort Worth leaver firsts at 6814 270.

bank statement of averages for the week the expected large declines in all the importems. The loans show an increase of \$2,807,-Our calculation of a week ago made the loans t time \$1,200,000 greater than the amount riven for the average of that week, and bence robable that the present statement reflects an sion of not exceeding \$2,000,000 and that mount of loans named (\$351,087,200) is nore than \$500,000 less than the actual nt of loans outstanding last evening. On the hand, the reported amount of the reserves is upon declining averages. The statement s a loss of specie and regal-tenders of \$7,118,-It is beyond question that the banks bethe new average a week ago with over 500,000 less specie and legal-tenders than the amount reported for the average of the week; they lost by Sub-Treasury operations and exports about \$2,600,000 and an unascertainable amount by movements to the interior and to Canada; but the conclusion of the statement is that the amount of cash, specie and legal-tenders held at the close 100 of business last night was about \$2,000,000 iess 201,398 than the amount reported in to-day's statement, and that the surplus remaining over the rule of 25 per cent of reserve to deposits was not far from about \$1,200,000. The averages, however, U.S. 4 by Coupon 1891 U.S. 4 by Registerd 1891 Show a remaining surplus of \$0,004,820, which is 40.08; 113% 50.000 113% a decrease from the preceding statement of \$6,-165.850.

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of March 8 and March 15:

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit liabilities: Specie March 8. Mar. 15. Changes. Specie \$71,803,100 \$05,748,900 Dec. \$6,151,200 Legal-tenders 29,603,900 \$28,7,0,300 Dec. \$67,100 Total reserve. \$101,592,000 \$94,473,700 Dec. \$7,118,300 eserve required against deposits 83,771,325 87,818,875 Dec. 952,450 Surplus \$12,820,675 \$6,654,825 Dec. \$0,165,850

Surplus \$12,820,675 \$0,654,825 Dec. \$0,165,850

The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance \$389,667, made up by losses of \$239,595 coin and \$150,072 currency. The day's operations covered: Recipis, \$1,021,016; payments, \$1,410,683; currency balance, \$10,744,331; coin balance, \$121,797,617.

The local money market remained casy and rates for call loans ruled at 1½ per cent, with few exceptional transactions at 2 per cent.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$57,598,309; balances, \$4,816,963. For the week: Exchanges, \$578,598,347; balances, \$27,685,054.

The customs receipts reported at Washington to-day were \$700,351, and the internal revenue receipts \$320,014. The United States Treasury receipts \$320,014. The United States for redemption, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

\$1,878,000 \$1,506,000

notes, \$687.359.

In London British consols were steady and unchanged at 101 15-16 and 102 1-16 respectively for money and account. United States 4s were quiet at 125, and 4½s were off at 112 5-16. For American ratioways the quotations generally showed small advances in sympathy with yesterday's closing home movements. At Paris French 3 per cents declined to 76.37½ francs.

Imports of merchandise in New-York:

For the week 1832, 1834. For the week 1882.
Dry goods 88410,504
General merchandine 7,924,424 For the week \$11,334,928 \$8,915,564 Previously reported 95,005,277 91,330,384

Total since Jan. 1. \$108 940,205 \$100,315,948 \$01,240,748 Exports of specie from New-York: For the week. \$262,234 \$765,860 Previously reported, 12,735, 49 3,182,357 Total since Jan. 1 .812,497,985 \$3,948,347 \$13,162,351 Imports of specie at ew-York: For the week ... \$140.065 \$1,704.421 Previously reported ... (9),537 1,395,991

Total since Jan 1... 18 6,822 \$1,040,415 \$1,175,489 CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by four if. Davis 2 Co., 17 Wallet.

| Bill Asked. | City 6s. New | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 |

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

COLORADO COAL AND IRON COMPANY. [BY TELEGRAPH]

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1884. The prominent Philadelphia stockholders of the COLORADO COAL and IRON COMPANY have issued the following call: In view of the importance of arriving at

In view of the importance of arriving at a just conclusion in regard to the future management of the Colorado Coal an' Iron Company, it is subgested that the stockholders meet informally at Parlor "C." Continental Hotel, on Tuesday next, March 18, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of nominating Directors to represent the Pennsylvania interest; and that Presidents Palmer and Loveloy be invited to attend.

Signed: Thomas A. Biddle, William Jackson, Joehus Ilppincott, Henry Winsor, Euro h Lewis, I. V. Wilhamson, G. M., Froutman, Theo. Kitchen, S. A. Caldwell, Chas. H. Hinchman, S. R. Shipey, Geo. S. Cark, Geo. S. For & Heineman, S. R. Shipey, Geo. S. Cark, Geo. S. For & William S. A. Levis, B. Co., L. C. Markley, E. D. Smith, W. F. Donaldson, B. K. Jameson & Co., and others.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. New-York, March 15.

Dulness was about the only feature of the petroleum speculation to-day. With fla to a some confined within a range of less than I cent, and with a business of less than 5,400 barrels, there was little room for the market to exhibit a decided tone. The tradhig was in the hands of room "pikers," and prices closed about the same as last ni .bt.

The range of prices and the total dealings were as fel-

The clearances restering 10,74,000 9,6 9,000. The clearances elsewhere were: On City, 10,940,000; Bradford, 7,034,000, and Philburg, 7,606,000 barrels. The refined market was unchanged.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States in

Pebruary, 1884, and in the two and eight mouths ended February 29, 1884, as compared with like exports in corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows: Pehrosty 1884 1883.

Pehrosty 510, 05.588 515,775,015

Two months ended Feb. 29 and 28. 2, 385,414 31,08,547

Eight months ended Feb. 20 and 28. 110,300,540 140,431,143

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LORDON, March It.—At the Wood Sales resterday, Sydney, New South Wales and Queensland lambs brought Is, 44 of is * 4d, and a sunarian lambs, greasy, 74,44,5 a 5 Fooday It., 2. bases were disposed of, consisting of Port Philip and